The steamship Albatross, Capt. Kearney, arrived Yesterday morning, in seventy hours from Halifax. We have received by her, files of Halifax and Prince Edward Island papers to the latest dates. Our thanks are due to Capt. Kearney and Purser

Palmer, of the A., for late news. The intelligence coming from the fishing grounds

is interesting.

Among the documents furnished us, is an act rela tive to the fisheries, and for the prevention of illicit trade at Prince Edward Island.

The following is from the Charlottetown, (Prince Edward Island), Royal Gazette, of July 26:-

Edward Island), Royal Gazette, of July 26:—
The Telegraph, tender to her Majesty's steamship Devastation, recently sent to cruize in the Gulf, by direction of the Admiral, for the protection of the fisheries, seized an American fishing vessel for violating the terms of the convention of 1818 and brought her into this port on Saturday last. This is the result of our Lieutenant Governor's able representation to the Colonial Office on the subject of protecting our fisheries; and we sincerely trust this science will have the effect of opening the eyes of the cabinet at Washington to the advantage their peaple will derive from possessing a common right of fishery on the coasts of this island with the concession of reciprocal trade.

(From the Halifax British North American, July 30 [From the Halfax British North American, July 30.]
THE FISHERIES:—ACTION! ACTION!! ACTION!!!
Now that the government have determined upon a
vigorous and effective protection of the fisheries of
British America, the people of these provinces—Nova Scotia in particular—should not be slow to appreciate this name of attention to their most important
commercial and industrial interest.

commercial and industrial interest.

We have already noticed that two vessels have been seized and carried into St. John, and we now announce that another has been seized and carried into Prince Edward Island. It is also reported that Captain Crowell has seized another vessel; but the latter is as yet mere rumor.

We also observe that the American shore commercials are reported to the control of the commercial state of the commercial states.

musities are moving in a perfect blaze of excitement on the subject, and are getting up memorials to their government praying the protection of armed vessels for their fishermen.

We have every confidence in His Excellency Vice

We have every confidence in His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour—the efficacy of the force under his command, and his prudence not to everstep the bounds circumscribed between the two countries by treaty; but we think that the carnestness and promptitude with which the home government has undertaken this work—so long and carnestly sought in vain by the colonies—ought to moet with an expression of the united gratitude of the people of British America.

Every town and fishing village should hold public moetings as soon as convenient, and the people, en masse, sign memorials, thanking her Majesty for these measures of protection, and praying for a con-

these measures of protection, and praying for a con-tinuance of them. The first move should be made here, in the capital of Nova Scotia. Let us tell her Majesty, that although the Ame-

ricans have been permitted to plunder us for many long years, that is no reason why so unnatural a system should continue. Let the merchants move at once. Now is the time—now or never.

(From the Hallfax Morning Chronicle, July 29. THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.
The subject under which we are writing, and which has recently engrossed the attention of the American public and the United States Congress, looms high and far above every other question at present before the colonial public. We take some credit to ourselves for having worked up the "protection to the fisheries" to its present importance. For years past we have zealously labored to impress upon the community the necessity of preserving, for our interests, the valuable fishing grounds with which the British provinces are every where surrounded. The value THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES valuable fishing grounds with which the British provinces are every where surrounded. The value of these to our republican neighbors will be best understood when it is known that this productive branch of industry alone employs twenty-one hundred sail of American vessels, manned by thirty thousand men, and the apptal invested is stated at \$12,600,000. Up to the present period the Americans have enjoyed unlimited privileges on our preserves. As colonists we have been unwearied in our exertions to obtain reciprocal trade with our matural customers—the Americans; but while our reasonable requests have been respectfully entertained, they have been unnecessarily postponed. Under these circumstancet, waswould be the veriest dotards in existence did we not turn round and protect ourselves. In doing so, we shall teach both tect ourselves. In doing so, we shall tench both the mother country and the United States a wholethe mother country and the United States a wholesome lesson. The colorists of British North America are not "humble suitors," to be coaxed by the
authorities at home or over awed by foreign governments. The question of the fisheries is purely a
previncial matter, and must be dealt with irrespective of the peculiar rotations between England and
the United States. Our privileges have been too
long tampered with to be further subjected to the
whim and caprice of a British minister, who may,
if he choose, make them convenient to negotiate
more favorable terms for the admission of railroad
fron or cotton textiles into the American market.
What the colonies require is full and fair reciprocity;
and, until this reasonable request is granted, we and, until this reasonable request is granted, we shall go in for the most stringent protection for our fisheries that our financial condition warrants.

From the Prince Edward Island Royal Gazette, July 19] We call the attention of our readers to the despatches which appear below. They will be read by the inhabitants of this island, without reference to party or the past, with unmixed pleasure, and we are satisfied all will express their approval of the admirable and efficient manner in which the negotiation has been conducted, and the happy results which have attended it. The first despatch of His Excellency is clear and tusiness-like, and brings out in strong relief the ovils entailed on our subjects by the way in which the Americans have been permitted to violate the treaty. There can be no doubt that the admission of Americans to a common right of fishing might be advantageous, provided the United States would in return admit our fish, agricultural produce, and colonial built ships into their ports, free of duty. But to surrender a privilege so highly desired by the inhabitants of Maine and Massachusetts, who send annually about three thousand sail patches which appear below. They will be read by the inhabitants of this island, without reference to desired by the inhabitants of Maine and Massachusetts, who send annually about three thousand sail to fish on our waters, while they adhere to their restrictive tariff, and heavy, if not probibitory duties, would be unwise and impolitie. The better policy for us to adopt, in order speedily to obtain "reciprocity in trade" with the United States, is to enforce strictly our legitimate rights, and to compet the Americans to heep within their prescribed limits of three marine miles. This vantage-ground ought not to be yielded unless it be paid for with reciprocal concessions. His Excellency, in this despatch has most ably vindicated the rights, not of the pecule of P. E. Island only, but of the colonies generally; and we are satisfied that his services will be duly appreciated and respected by them. Steamboats to protect our fisheries from spoliathe colonies generally; and we are satisfied that his services will be duly appreciated and respected by them. Steamboats to protect our fisheries from spoliation have been repeatedly applied for, and for years past by the Executives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The same request was lately preferred by Canada; and to His Excellency, for the first time, a favorable reply has been given. The late visit of the war steamship Devastation to the north shores of the island, created a great commotion among the American intruders, and has made them put off to sea. The last reports from that quarter are cheering, and say that our own and the Nova Scotia fishermen, who can lay in shore, rejoice in a more abundant catch. It will be gratifying also to our readers to observe, that the Colonial Minister has advised Her Majesty to give the royal assent to the bill passed by our Legislature, providing bounties and premiums for the encouragement of the fisheries; while a similar bill, passed in New Brunswick in 1850, was negatived. This decision created one of the most violent debates which has lately occurred in any Colonial Assembly. Such, then, is the benefit of having our affairs superintended by a Governor of talent and business habits—once a member of the House of Commons—and on intimate and friendly terms with the leading statesmen of the day. We publish these remarks with no offensive spirit—it will of course be halled by our friends as a trophy to the administration; but we augur that party considerations will yield on this subject to the trophy to the administration; but we augur that party considerations will yield on this subject to the public good, and that men of all parties will unite in advecting a line of policy so well calculated to promote the general interests.

GHE LT. GOV. OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, P. E. Island, November 15, 1851.

3. In se far as this colony is concerned, the question of the fisheries has now become one, which, if left much longer in its present unsettled state, may be attended with some serious consequences, when they are least expected. Several of the transfer of the few vessels belonging to British subjects from the neighboring provinces, who were fishing this geason, have already complained to me of the Americans setting the treaty at defiance, and obstructing them on the best fishing grounds, some of them stating that they are overwhelmed by numbers, or else "they would take the law into their own hands," and claiming protection from me; while to the inhabitants of the colony generally, the United States fishermen are welcome visiters, frequently purchasing their agricultural produce; and they the inhabitants of the colony generally, the United States fishermen are welcome visiters, frequently purchasing their agricultural produce; and they would be glad to see the United States subjects entching fish along our coast, and caring them on shore, believing that agricultural produce would thereby be enhanced in value, capital introduced, by the Americans, fishing stations erected, suita-

ble schooners built on the Island, and its semmerce

extended.

4. For although the sea around this Island teems with fish, that branch of industry has never been prosecuted to any extent, the colonists having principally confined themselves to ship building.

The ships are large, and are often unsaleable. Indeed, the trade has become a ruinous one, and must be abandoned.

deed, the trade has become a ruinous one, and must be abandoned

5 It must be a long time ere the colonists oan find a proper class of men, numerous enough to prosecute the fisheries on the same system of sharing as the Americans carry on with great success. Last session, the Assembly voted a small sum for premiums, to encourage the fisheries; five or six schooners were fitted out for that purpose. They were tolerably successful, and I hope thew will increase, but even should they do so to a much greater extent than I anticipate, it would not alter my opinion as to the desirableness of endeavoring, if possible, to make some amicable arrangement with the United States government in regard to the Conextent than I anticipate, it would not alter my opinion as to the desirableness of endeavoring, if possible, to make some amicable arrangement with the United States government in regard to the Convention of 1818, either by its suspension on certain conditions, or its relaxation on similar ones, for a limited time, to be annulled at the option of the British or United States government, on due notice being given by either. P. E. Island is, and will continue to be, the head quarters of the American fishermen, and nothing will conduce more to its future prosperity than a settlement of this quostion.

6. To the United States government the fisheries are of vast importance, and they will become more so in this part of North America, when the New Brunswick railway runs, as is proposed, to Schediac, within a few hours sail of the harbor of Bedeque in this Island, from which the produce of the fisheries would be sent to Boston in a very short space of time, leaving the fishing vessels to prosecute their occupation instead of carrying home their cargoes, as they frequently do, and returning to the fishing grounds in the same season, performing a voyage of 1,200 to 1,500 miles.

7. Your lordship will have some idea of the magnitude of the American fleet of fishermen, when I inform you that about the latter end of September 250 United States schooners came into Malpeque, on the north side of this colony; they are beautifully equipped, averaging from 60 to 110 tons, and their crews consist of from 10 to 12 men cach. About 1,500 of them landed at Princetown, and attended an agricultural show there: they behaved as well and peaceably as so many sailors congregated together could be expected to do; but this will not always be the case where brandy and rum are to be sold so cheap; they are under no control, and as they daily infringe the treaty, by fishing close to the shore, the U.S. government cannot be expected to send one of their cruizers to enforce it, and otherwise to keep the peace among them. Should any decidental ca

traversed not less than 6,000 or 7,000 miles, and the idea, therefore, of protecting the fisheries in this vicinity was quite absurd; and further, it is impossible to protect them without a steamer being stationed here for five months, the expense of which, I may safely assure your lordship, this colony would object to pay. Some of the neighboring provinces, I understand, fit out protecting vessels at their own expense; they justly attach great importance to the fisheries from the capital embarked in the trade, and the number of men employed in it; but P. E. Island is very differently situated, having neither capital or labor at stake, both of which they think would be secured to them by an abrogation of the treaty or labor at stage, both of which they think would be secured to them by an abrogation of the treaty of 1818. Should Her Majesty's government, however, consider that the protection of the fisheries around this Island might induce the U. S. government to come to an amicable arrangement, the experiment would be well worth trying by the employment of war steamers. The United States fishermen, who at present multistabled arraftship carry on ment of war steamers. The United States fishermen, who at present, undisturbed, profitably carry on their trade, are a numerous body, and might prove too strong for their ship building countrymen and other interests, which are opposed to concessions which otherwise would be readily granted.

9. As the Legislature of this colony will, when it assembles again, address Her Majesty, and as I am sure this government will readily attend to any suggestion I may be able to offer them. I shall be very happy to be favored with your lordship's views.

gestion I may be able to offer them. I shall be very happy to be favored with your lordship's views. After due consideration, I am of opinion that while the Assembly and Council pray for a suspension or relaxation of the convention, they ought also to stipulate for the same privileges being granted to them, which the British Navigation Act accords to the subjects of the United States, in regard to the registration of ships built there and purchased by Edithe subjects and also for the accision of our registration of ships built there and purchased by British subjects, and also for the admission of our produce on the same terms as that of American subjects; and if these concessions cannot be granted, to pray that Her Majesty's government may strictly enforce the Convention of 1818, that Her Majesty's government in Prince Edward Island, may direct their energies to induce English capitalists to establish fishing stations along its shores which are so admirably adapted for that branch of commerce and industry.

industry.

10. The enclosed letter from the United States Consul at Pictou, I send for your lordship's perusal. That gentleman does not seem to be aware of the construction which is now put by the British government on the Convention of ISIS, viz.:—That the three miles distance from the shore is to be com-puted from the head lands, and not the bays; and it his unfortunate countrymen had been three miles seaward of the two extreme points of the coast to which he refers, they could have easily rounded the Island, and run to the see saw of te in savely, crews that were saved, upwards of 300, have been sent home at the expense of the United States government; and your lordship will see by the annexed extract from a Massachusetts paper, that they were sensible of the hospitality that they met with of run to the lee side of it in safety

were sensible of the hospitality that they met with from the Islanders.

11. In conclusion, I hope that the importance of the question to which I have requested your lordship's attention, will plead my excuse for the length of this despatch. I shall be glad to hear from your lordship on the subject to which it relates.

I have the honor to remain, my lord, faithfully your lordship's obedient servant,

A BANNERS A.

A. BANNERMAN. EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM SIR ALEXANDER

BANNERMAN TO EARL GREY, DATED FEBRUARY, 1852.

ENTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM SIR ALENANDER BANNERMAN TO EARL GREY, DATED FERRUARY, 1852.

"In regard to bounties, the United States government pay large ones; and, as I stated to the Assembly, we have no business to complain of whatever policy that government may consider most conducive to the interests of their subjects. But I am of the same opinion with your lordship—averse to impose a tax on the whole community to benefit one particular class; for a trade, requiring a bounty, (I mean a continued one,) will turn out to be a fictions one. Our neighbors and the French government will find out this in due time; but that is no business of ours. The act of the Assembly of this island, passed in 1851, only lasts for three years. I understood it to be merely an encouragement by the Legislature to give premiuns, as they very properly do, for improvements in agriculture to another important branch of industry and commerce—the fisheries; but should the colonists find out—which they are sure to do—before the expiry of the act, that its provisions will be a considerable drain on their limited finances, they will themselves remedy the cvil—in my opinion the best remedy that can be applied in the present state of Prince Edward Island. As to the fisheries, about which I have troubled your lordship so much, I have no hesistation in saying, that were I the sole proprietor of this Island, and looking to the question as one involving my orm interests, and not as a national one, I would patition her Majesty to abrogate the Convention of ISIS, and graciously ask for permission to invite the American feshermen to visit our shows, to carry on their trade, and make the best arrangement I could with them. But this cannot be done at present; and I would fain hope the question may be easily and amicably adjusted; and if that could be accomplished, nothing, I think, would tend more to cement anxity and friendship with Great Britain and the United States."

IMPORTANT PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:—
We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to renew our assurances of devoted loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and government; and we beg again to approach the foot of the throne on the subject of our joint address, forwarded to Great Britain so long ago as the year 1849, praying for an abrogation or relaxation of the treaty of 1818, with the United States government, as concerns the fisheries surrounding this island. This address, as we were informed by your Ma-This address, as we were informed by your Majesty's colonial minister, was most graciously received by your Majesty, and, we were told, would receive the carnest consideration of your Majesty's

government We beg to state that this subject becomes of daily we beg to state that this subject becomes of daily increasing moment.

Your Majesty's representative, the Lieutenant Governor of this island, in the late fishing season, had the opportunity of personally witnessing hundreds of fishing vessels, belonging to the United States, fishing on our shores and frequenting our harbors, in direct contravention of the treaty of 1818.

His Excellency has not the means of preventing an intrusion to detrimental to our best interests—the single ship of war of your Majesty fleet, usually employed in this duty, being inadequate to the extensive service required of her.

The citizens of the United States have an advantage over the subjects of your Majesty in this

island, which prevents all successful competition, as

island, which prevents all successful competition, as our own fish, caught on our own shores by strangers, ere carried into their ports by themselves, whereas we are excluded by high pretective duties.

The Legislature of this island passed an act in the twelfth year of your Majesty's reign, which offered to reciprocate with the United States in the interchange of certain commerated articles; notwithstanding which offers, our fish and sgricultural produce—for which latter there is an extensive demand in the Northern States of the American Union—remain subject to high duties.

in the Northern States of the American Union—remain subject to high dutices.

And although the British navigation laws have been so relaxed, that foreign built vessels, e-sned by British subjects, may obtain British registries, a concession from which the citizens of the United States have very recently derived great advantages, by the sale of their vessels, stranded on the shores of this island, during the disastrous gale of last autumn, no reciprocal advantage is offered to us, which, if obtained, would be of immense importance to the builders of ships and fishing vessels in this island.

to the builders of ships and fishing vessels in this island.

Your Majesty's subjects are desirous to continue to cultivate the good will of the citizens of the United States by every reasonable concession, and with a due consideration of the value of the intercourse, which, on a basis of reciprocal advantage, might be established. They presume that the immense importance to the United States of an uninterrupted right of fishing on the shores of this island, as a basis of treaty, ought to ensure for them valuable concessions; and if this be not possible that the fisheries ought to be scrupulously maintained in the spirit of the treaty of 1818.

We most humbly pray that your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to take the premises into your favorable consideration, and cause to be removed the restrictions of the treaty of 1818 prohibiting American citizens from fishing within certain prescribed limits on the shores of this island, provided the American government admit articles, the growth or production of this island, two the United States, duty free, in accordance with the net of the General Assembly of this island, passed in the twelfth year of your Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to authorise free trade with the United States of America in certain enumerated articles, including fish, also vessels built on this island, to American registry." And as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE FRENCH FISHERMEN TO BE CHECKED -THE CAPTURE OF THE AMERICAN SCHR. UNION-OPINIONS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK PRESS.

Rosron, August 3, 1852.
By the arrival of the steamer Admiral, we have St John, N. B., papers to the 2d of August Vice Admiral Seymour has purchased a brig and a schooner, which have been manned and armed to protect the colonial fisheries from the encroachments of the French.

The schooner Union, reported yesterday as seized, was aken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Telegraph, tender to H. M. steamship Devastation.

The New Brunswicker thinks that when the people of America understand the matter better, they will have but little cause of complaint. It considers that the reported terms of the new Reciprocity bill are too favorable to the

terms of the new necessary and a special terms of the new necessary.

The St. John Courier again explicitly declares that there is no intention to enforce the headland to headland part of the fishing treaty, nor to demand reciprocal free trade as the price of arranging the question.

Our Maine Correspondences

BANGOR, Me., July 30, 1852.

Maine Politics—The Temperance Law—Maine sure for Pierce-The Congressional Districts-Messrs. Evans and Webster, and alleged Cause of their Quarrel-The Fisheries.

The papers out of this State have much to say about the condition of political affairs here, and one would think that Maine was about to vote for General Scott, than which nothing could be more unfounded. There is nothing in the stories that the democratic party here is broken up, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, though there is some prospect of the State election being attended with considerable amusement in the way of disappointments. The whigs have a sort of notion—I speak of the mass—that they are about to defeat the election of Governor Hubbard through the workings of the liquor isw; but they leave out of their calculations all those members of their own party who will vote for that gentleman, if it shall be made apparent that he is to be put down for his action in behalf of the temperance law. They also leave out of their calculations all the free soilers, many of whom will support Gov. Hubbard, because they believe he is the object of untair opposition on the part of the (so-called) "rumnies." What between temperance whigs and free soilers. I shouldn't be surprised if he were to obtain votes enough to re elect him—though he may not. The nomination of Mr. Chandler will rather aid the democrats than hurt them. It will cause thousands of votes to be lost to the whig candidate, which he would, but for such nomination, have received. The whole thing is pretty well understood here, and ought to be out of the State, so as to prevent uncophisticated individuals from betting that Frank Plerce will not carry the vote of Maine, which he is just as sure of doing as he is of being successful in New Hampshire. If General Spott's prospects were half as good in Connecticut and lithode Island as General Pierce's are in Maine, his friends night venture to come down pretty liberally there in his behalf. The vote for Pierce and King, in November, will be equal to the united votes of Hubbard and Chandler, and probably it will be hinger. The supporters of Mr. Chandler are not less carnest in their support of Gen. Pierce than are the friends of Gov Hubbard. The liquor law will have no effact on the Presidential election. As Mr. Grimwig says, "Pil eath my head," if the event shoulduit in all respect justify what I here s nothing in the stories that the democratic party here is broken up, so far as the Presidential election is concerned.

down, or whatever may be of the lighter than the reliance of the Scott men on a victory "down east."

The democrates are not acting very wisely in some respects, which probably is one reason why the whigh hope to do semelining here. They are quarrelling in some of the Congressional districts, like the Spaniards in Peru, in defiance of common sense and the injunctions of Dr. Watts. In the Waldo district, which is strongly democratic, there are great difficulties, which have existed for some time, and which may lead to still farther troubles. This is the same district that had a difficulty about its representation in the convention that nominated General Pierce for the Presidency. It is composed of the greater portion of Waldo county, and a part of Lincoln, and stands as No. 3. There are very lively quarrels going on among the democracy, and the whigs expect to profit by them, as it is not impossible that they may. In the Fifth, or Penobecol district, the democratic fend is far more blitter than that in the Fourth. The Sixth district is not so body of for the democrate, but even there they are far from being united. It is supposed that Mr. Pike (the "J. S. P." or Greeley's Tribuce) might make a run there, on the whig side, as far they may in the Fifth, or Rennebee district, the whigs have a heavy majority, and there are pretty strong indications that the whig convention, which is to meet on the third of August, will nominate either Mr. Evans, or Mr. Paine of Hallowell, and a nomination is the same thing asan election. Mr. Evans is the head of our whig party, both from talents and position. He it was who breasted the tide against the Wester party in the Baltimore convention, and who probably did as much as any other one man to prevent the nomination of the Massachuseits statesman. The friends of Mr. Webster have assailed him very harsby for this, and have attributed his conduct to his disappointment as an office-seeker, Mr. Webster having refused him, or induced the Presidents of to the place on the Supreme Henchm

In the First and Second districts the democrats are

In the First and Second districts the democrats are united and strong. In alluding to their dissensions in some of the districts, it is proper to say that they are founded on local affairs, and have nothing whatever to do with national politics. How much soever the democrats of Maine may differ upon questions relating to themselves, it is certain that they are united in the support of General Pierce, who will have one of the largest popular votes ever the own in the State. The idea that tieneral Scott is specially popular here is not well founded. He never had any chance of our vote, and there is nothing in the present condition of the whig party that would warrant the belief that they are about to accomplish any thing here in 1852.

The fishery troubles have made considerable feeling in Maine. Not a few of our people would be glad to see the knot cut with the sharp sword of war. Maine, like all border countries, is warlike—has more feeling against England than most parts of the Union. The opinion prevails pretty extensively among us that we ought to order and control American affairs without regard to English ideas; and if the fisheries are not American, what can be so? Engised would seem to have allorded an opportunity for the realization of this view of the subject, which is as sensible a one, to my mind, as that of allowing a great interest to be for ever dependent upon the chances of a foreign nation having wise men at the head of its government. I have heard men—by no means rash men either—express regreat at the probable defeat of the Derby ministry in the late elections, as that event will most likely postpone what they hold to be an "inevitable" occurrence, and which never would be better extered upon than now.

CASTINE.

Our Niegara Correspondence. Neagana Falls, Thursday, July 29, 1852. of the Political Bustle and Confusion-Review of the Field of Lundy's Lane.

The unwanted bustle and confusion which, for the last few days, completely interrupted the seronity of this fashionable sejourn, has again departed, and permitted peace and quietness to return to her fayoute abode. The clap trap eratore, neisy politicians, gaping sight-seers, embroidered soldiers, blacklegs and pickpockets, and Ladians and drunkards, who frightened the quiet summer visitants have all evacuated the place, and left it again to respectable and fashionable people. The crewds with which the Lundy's Lane celebration overrun this village, seemed not unlike a horde of soldiery descending on some quiet mountain hamlet, where a man of war had never been seen before, and quartering themselves on the convents and monasteries with this exception, that here they were willing to pay for what accommodation they could get-and well they had to pay for everything. The barreoms must have made, in the four days, (Sunday and Wednesday inclusive,) more than, (Sunday and Wednesday incluare,) more than, on ordinary occasions they would do for the whole season. Charging double price for everything, and even then the supply not being equal to the demand. The boarders at the international, Cataract and Falls hotels must have rejoiced with an exceeding great joy' at the departure of the Goths and Vandals who came, ruthinternational, Cataract and Falls hotels must have 'rejoiced with an exceeding great joy' at the departure of the Goths and Vandals who came, ruthlessly, to disturb their classic equaninity, crowd up their bedrooms, and devour everything at table. Those at the Clifton do not feel the change so much, as they were not so much affected by the incursion. I put up at the latter house, but felt rather incommeded; not that anything was lacking in the comforts of that establishment, but that I could not cross the river after ten in the evening, on account of the miserable, contemptible policy pursued by the proprietors of the ferry. But of this, more in my next letter.

Lundy's Lane, the great battle from which Scott has got one of his nems de plume !—I visited the

Lundy's Lane, the great battle from which Scott has got one of his noms de plume!—I visited the scene to day. Nothing is there to mark the occurrence of such a great fact in American history. "No column trophied for triumphal show." A pretty considerable village—Drummondville currence of such a great fact in American history. "No column trophied for triamphal show." A protty considerable village—Drummondville—is situated adjacent to, and partly on, the field. That plain looking school house, with the little children playing in front, and its equally unpretending neighbor the Methodist chapel, and that little graveyard, overgrown with long grass, and utterly neglected-looking, they stand on the very spot where the daring Colonel Miller attacked and captured the English artillery. And there, just across, where the road now runs and within that thicket, the enemy, after a desperate fight, retired, leaving our troops masters of the field, with the loss in killed and wounded nearly equal—between seven and eight hundred men each—with the odds in our favor of the nine guns which the Americans were obliged to leave behind them, and General Riell, twenty officers, and two hundred men prisoners. And in that little graveyard just spoken of, were buried peacefully in death, officers who had fallen in the mortal strite, and by the roadside, under those large trees, were piled together the dead rank and file of either army, and with layers of wood a funeral pyre was built, and the bodies of all burnt together. And years afterwards, an old British sergeant used to point out the spot and show under the grass the remnants of the charcoal strewn about. The sergeant has joined his old comrades. The dust and sand from the road have obliterated all trace of the charcoal, and the village children play around, unconscious that the scene of their infantile mirth has been, and the village children play around, unconscious that the scene of their infantile mirth has been, years ago, the scene of human holocausts, offered upon the shrine of the demon of war.

And this was the battle which the whig party of

the country had resolved to celebrate in honor of General Scott, who bore a distinguished part in it. But the venue had to be laid in another territory, and among a people differing in political sentiments and government from that which occupies the neighborhood of the field of Lundy's Lane. The spot chosen was a grove, on the American side, in the immediate vicinity of the village and falls. Two platforms were creeted for the speakers, and various stands and tents occupied the ground for the sale of ice creams, gingerbread, lemonade, rum, and such refreshments, and for the exhibition of all the other refreshments, and for the exhibition of all the other great travelling curiosities—fat oxen, sea deg, American gianties, &c.—which the occasion held out inducements to. Strange place to congregate a mass of people in, thought I, when as early as Sunday alternoon I could not get a bed in any of the three principal hotels. And at that time not one-fifth of the crowd had collected. But, said one of the committee of arrangements, we have procured Yale's manunoth tent, which will accommodate nearly ten thousand persons. And the tent was pitched, but the committee neglected to furnish straw or hay, and after the first night the chairman wrote to the provider that they did not require it refreshments, and for the exhibition of all the other straw or hay, and after the first night the chairman wrote to the proprietor that they did not require it any longer, and would pay him for the one day. This was the way the committee of manage ment mismanged, and gave over the thousands who had come on their representation, to be preyed upon by all the rotorious blacklegs and pickpockets that the principal cities of the Union could furnish.

In point of numbers, in point of speaking, and in point of enthusiasm, the Landy's Lane celebration was notable failure. Don't believe these hyperbolsts who affirm there were 50,000 persons present. During the whole time the number of arrivals did not reach more than one-third of that figure, and

not reach more than one-third of that figure, and half of them might safely be set down as coming from motives of curiosity, induced by the reduction in the cost of travelling. Of the speakers announced by the committee, in their programme, but one—Governor Jones—made his appearance on the stand, and the only other speakers of ability or note, during the two days, were Governor Hunt. note, during the two days, were Governor Hunt, Mr. Pavis of Indiana, and Judge Johnston, of Ohio. They were listened to sometimes with stolid indi-ference, and sometimes were applauded with the

ference, and sometimes were applauded with the mere ghosts of cheers.

This was the character of both days' proceedings, if I do not except the evening convention of Tuesday, which certainly did present objects of interest I on entered the crowd through a labyrinth of stands and tents, where rum and politics were discussed, and ice cram was put in requisition to cool the threat of barning cloquence. Further in the grove you passed large camp fires with some drunken loasiers lying about, and, then you came to a hollow, around the sides of which were seated in a semi-circle some three thousand people, mostly in couples of boys and girls, classing each scatted in a semi-circle some three thousand people, mostly in esuples of boys and girls, clasping each other very lovingly, at the same time that they seemed to be paying attention to the cloquent speech of Governor Jones. Fancy one or two lantern hung up here and there, and the moon shedding her silver light down through the openings of the trees then clap in a hundred Indian girls with bloomer hats, scattered in groups, and you will have conceived something like the picturesque scene of Tuesday evening.

hats, scattered in groups, and you will have conceived something like the picturesque scene of Tuesday evening.

About the termination of the proceedings on Wednessiay afternoon, the want of orators during the day had reduced the attendance to one or two hundred. A few countrymen still kept gazing at the puffy little man who was addressing them; no one cles was attending to him. We then noticed a comical looking old man walking up and down in an excited and apparently insane manner, with his hard to his hat, somewhat in the style of a military salute. His manner amused the boys and girls more than anything the orator could say or do. Presently the old man made his appearance on the platform, and as the benches were empty, we beckomed him to a seat. We then found he wanted to make a speech, or read a letter which he held in his hand, addressed to brother Horace Greeley. The chairman declared him out of order, and would not suffer him to proceed; so, as he said his communication was very important, he gave it to me to publish. After the convention was declared terminated, he got up and addressing the people, said, "Ladice and gentlemen: you all want to know who I am. Well, then, perhaps you have all read of the villanous old King Ammon, whose deeds are recorded in the scriptures. Well, then, I am that identical cursed old ruffian." Se saying, he ducked his head, slapped on his hat with the air of a man who had just performed some prodigy of self denial, and strutted off the platform with as much dignity as might have appeared. "Proud Ammon, when his iron car."

Instruction of the Northern was a present.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE BY A TORNADO -On Thursday evening, about half past 6 o'clock, a violent tornado suddenly passed past 6 o'clock, a violent tornade suddenly passed over this place, and in its course, we regret to say, swept from its foundation that portion of the Northumberland bridge spanning the river from the island to the Sunbury shore. The bridge now lies crushed in a mass of ruins, above the piers. Mr. Krum, who resides on the Grant farm at the eastern end of the bridge, had just driven off with a four horse team, and by the time he reached his barn, about 20 yards distant, he saw the whole structure raised up and hurled into the river.—Sunday American, July 31.

TEXAS CREDITORS .- Leslie Combs has published TEXAS CREDITORS.—Lesine Combs has published a card in the Washington papers, in which he protests against any change or modification of the act of Congress, donating ten millions of dollars to Texas to pay her debts, unless his debt, and others similarly situated, are specially provided for, inasmuch as Texas has subjected him and others to the penalty of repudiation, as will be manifested by reference to her legislation on the miliest.

DEATH OF AN OLD DEFENDER.—Mr. George A. Cook, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Baltimore, died in this city on Saturday morning, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was one of the few survivors of that gallant band who defended our city from the attack of the British in 1814, having beca a member of the Fifth Regiment at the time of the battle of North Point.—Baltimore American, Aug. 2.

Safety to Steamboats.

TO THE BUTOR OF THE HERALD

Dear Sir—I have been as attentive observer of the steam engine for nearly fifty years. Like other men who rejelds in new light and knowledge of all good things, I have felt that high pride which human progress gives to man. I have examined ateam machines, from time to time, during all that long period. The great amount of fire arguiste, caused me to reflect, in the first place, on the mean of guarding against danger from that cause, and I published the conclusion I had arrived at several times, twenty, twenty-five and thirty years ago, when some terrible accident had occurred.

I now repeat that conclusion The furnace and machinery must be all placed within a tank of boiler iron, the upper edges of which must not be less than six feet above the upper deck—this tank to be convered with a deck just sufficient to support the weight of the engineers and firemen—no passenger ever to be on that deck or in the tank. In an explosion, the tank will cause every matter to be the convergence. Safety to Strambouts

weight of the engineers and firemen—ho passenger ever to be on that deck or in the tank. In an explosion, the tank will cause every matter to be thrown upwards. Some accidents may occur from the falling of materials, but no loss of the boat—no fire, no scalding, can well occur; and hould the boat spring aleak, the tank, being water tight, will sustain her, so that she cannot sink. In all cases of explosion, I have noticed that the bottom and sides of the boat are never damaged, while the strongest timbers of the decks are broken like straws. Fire could not reach the boat, out of the tank, for there is nothing readily combustible there.

Let every steamboat traveller put his hand on the wood work next the boiler or smoke-pipe, &c. and he will find it commonly too hot to bear. If there are knots in the boards, he will see the turpentine fried out of them, paint blistered, &c. If tin plates, soldered together, have been put between the wood work and fire works, he will often see the plates unsoldered by the heat.

work and here works, he will often see the plates unsoldered by the heat.

Have we, then, lost our senses? Can it be that
more such awful burnings are reserved for our wives
and daughters, as that of the Henry Clay? Our
character is at stake before the whole world. Not
only are we beginning to be charged with a frightful
want of humanity, but with that which will hurt
our self-satisfaction infinitely more—that is, want of ense.

The Crops.

The Winyaw Observer says:—The rice crop looks well, and promises to yield in accordance to its present appearance. The growth on Santee is luxuriant, and on some plantations the rice is shooting. The fail of water has been too large to benefit the corn crop, yet we hear flattering accounts of a bountful harvest.

We learn from St. Louis that every boat now arriving brings wheat grown the present season, which is chiefly a prime article. It now commands 68 to 70c. The crop is very large, and prices may, in consequence, recede from present rates when the market comes to be filled. The crops of all kinds in Florida are represented

as more than ordinarily promising. New wheat and oats are beginning to come freely into Philadelphia from the South and the interior, and prices are tending dewnwards.

The New Haven Courier says the drought has done much to injure the crops in that section. The hay crop will not probably be more than half the average, and the same may be said of the potatoes.

Two small scizures of liquor were made in Boston, on Wednesday. One of the men arrested was discharged, there being no proof that the liquor (about a pint) was for sale.

Manuel Dutry, a Portuguese, has been convicted and of Party, a rorugates, as under the new liquor law, at New Bedford, and ordered to pay a fine of \$10 and costs (amounting to \$14 24), and to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 that he would not, within one year, violate any law concerning the sale of liquors. In consequence of his inability to pay the fine, he was remanded to the content of the sale of liquors.

A quantity of liquor, belonging to David Gard-er, Salem (Mass.) was seized last Saturday after-

The Palmer Journal states that the rumsellers and temperance people of that place have not troubled themselves yet about the Maine Law. The selectmen will probably appoint an agent to-day.

Some persons in Newton, N. H., sent a man with a horse and wagon to Newburyport, Mass , to lay a store of the ardent before the supplies should cut off by the new liquor law.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 3-6 P. M. The steek market opened heavy this morning. Tran

actions were to a limited extent, and prices were slightly depressed. At the first board Niemagua declined ½ per Montgomery Mining, 34; Morris Canal, 14; Er Redirond %: Harlem, %; Reading Railroad, %; New Jersey Zinc, %. Delaware and Hudson advanced 1 per cent from last sale; Panama Bonds ½. At the second loard Montgomery alining declined 1½ per cent; Reading Bairond, ½; Eric Railroad, ¼. There was a greater ectivity at the afternoon board, notwithstanding the decline in prices, and the operations were principally The market closed weak, with a downard tenency.

We have repeatedly cautioned the public against the

ubbles which have appeared under the name of mining omeanies, and which have sought, without intrinsic merit of their own, to establish a current value on nothing but similarity of name and object, with those which time has proved to be sound and meritorious. As far as we have yet ascertained, the New Jersey Zine Company is expeditious and economical modes of working them; yet we find new candidates for public favor pressing their claims under cover of the success of this company, with which they have no one point in common. It needs only a reference to the stock list for the last three days, to prove that these mushroom projects can fade with the ame rapidity with which they rise.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of merchan-

dise and specie imported into this port during the month

of July in each of the past two years—

OMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—JULY IMPORTS

1851. 1852. 1852. 1862.

Dutiable Goods. \$12,374,701 \$11,453,117 dec. \$921,584
Free Goods. 1,027,481 915,154 112 327
Specie. \$1,143 150,067 inc. 08,924

Total \$13,483,325 \$12,518,338 dec. \$964,987

The withdrawals from warehouse during the month were \$1.095,800; warehoused during the same time, \$423.during the first seven months of the past two years, were as annexed:-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK. First seven menths. 1851, 1852

Excess of imports....\$32 164.654 \$30,000,564 \$2,074,090 The difference in the balance against us in the foreign trade of this port, during the first seven months of 1852, compared with the same period in 1851, was only \$2,074,000. It appears by this that both the import and export trade of the port has considerably decreased, leaving the excess of imports upwards of two millions of dol-lars less than on the first of August 1851. This is not uch a favorable exhibit as we furnished at the close of the menth of June. The difference in the value of export from this port this year, compared with those for the same period last has been almost entirely in specie. In 1851 up to August first, the value of specie exported was \$25 co7,685. This year, to the same date, the value was \$15.605,008. Decrease this year \$9,492,677, which corresponds very nearly with the total decrease in exports as hown in the above tables.
The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

this port to-day, amounted to \$155,210 26; payments, \$196.093 50-balance, \$4,312,249 74.

Sind on Signature, \$4,312,249 74.

The steamship Hermann, from Southampton, brings four days' later intelligence from Europe. The news is not important, and does not vary in any material point from that received by the previous steamer. Quotations for cotton and corn were steady, but the markets were in-

The City Fire Insurance Company have declared a mi-annual dividend of ten dollars for share; the Citizens' Bank, four per cent.; the N. Y. Life and Trust Company, five per cent. In July there were 727 arrivals at Boston of vessels

oastwise, and 265 foreign; clearances, 367 foreign, 344 coastwise. Gold imported since January 1, \$520,234; silver, \$50,287. Exported, gold \$1,776,475 83; silver, \$110.537 45.

The receipts at the Philadelphia Custom House, for duties on imports, during the first seven months of 1852, amounted to \$2,410,052 83, against \$2,455,902 65 for the same time in 1851, showing an increase this year of \$55,-

The arrivals at the port of Quebec to the 30th of July, inclusive, this year, were 507, tonnage 220,185. Last year, arrivals 733, tonnage 305,363. Less this year, arrivals

196, tonnage 76.118.

The following questions and queries relative to defunct banking institutions generally and the North American Trust and Banking Company particularly, may be inter-esting to certain parties, who have recently purchased esting to certain parties, who have recently purchased that stock, in anticipation of another division. Speculators in this class of stocks in Wall street, seem to care very little for the doubts and uncertainties which from time to time arise, relative to the legality or validity of the transactions. They go in for a profit. If they are

conful, very good—if not, still pretty good, as it migh have been worse. Wall street value is regula by supply and demand The question in that latitude

let. Are not all transfers of stock, after the compan-has gone into bankruptcy, liable to "set off" by the re-ociver or court, in case the stock thus transferred b-longed to a party who was at the time a debtor to sal

longed to a party who was at the time a debtor to call institution?

2d In the case, for example of the North America. Tagst and Banking Company, nearly all the stock subscribed was paid for in bonds and mortgages by the subscribers. Most of these bonds and mortgages remainsungaid at the time the company went into liquidation consequently all the stock transferred afterwards by these subscribers would be liable for any deficiency of payment of these bonds and mortgages—in other words, then would be a "set off" by the receiver of said indebtoclass, against such atock thus transferred, if the first inquiry is an wered affirmatively.

3d. Chancellor Walworth, when in office, refused to allow transfers of this stock, perhaps with the view opposeding the unwary. By what authority has transfersing been made, or if made, what law annuls the right of "set off" in case any stockholder, at the time of the failure of said company, was a debtor to it?

A subscribed for \$100.000 of stock, for which he paid in bonds and mortgages, which proved to be worthless in whole or in part, or the payment of which he repudiates. He sells his atock to B. C. & D., and it is such stock which forms the basis of the stock speculations in Walistreel.

A few of the original subscribers paid their bonds and

which forms the basis of the stock speculations in Wallstreet.

A few of the original subscribers paid their bonds and
mortgagers, principal and interest, but they formed an
honorable exception, and if they present themselves for
exhibition at the World's Fair, that is to be, they will be
sure to take the premium. Dickens, in the chancery suit
of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, describes or little old wemns
who is always expecting a decision. So it is with the
speculators in the stock of the North American Trust
and Banking Company—they are expecting a decision.
It seems not to have entered into the minds of the
speculators, that with the stock they purchased the liability of the original holder. Section 19 of the General
Banking law authorizes a transfer of the shares. The
language is:— And every person becoming a shareholder
by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed
to all the rights and liabilities of prior shareholders." &c.

The receiver or creditors may luvite "every person becoming a shareholder" to step up to the captain's office" and pay the liabilities of prior shareholders."

It appears from the report of Captain Simmons, Reyal

It appears from the report of Captain Simmons, Royal

Engineer to the Railway Department of the Beard of

rade, that the number of passengers travelling on rail-ways in England and Wales, which, in 1850, amounted to 58.514,435, reached 70.471.179 in 1851, showing an increase of 20 per cent, while the receipts from those passengers rose from £5.888.603 to £6,952,612, being an increase of 18 per cent. The mean length of railway upon which this raffic was conducted had increased in the same perio only 6.6 per cent. It appears that in the preceding years for which returns of traffic have been prepared, the average annual increase in the length of railways in England and Wales had been 21 per cent, being more than three times the rate of last year; and that while the average number of passengers has increased annually 11.02 per cent, the receipts from passengers have increased 6.4 per cent. Hence, it would appear that although the rad way communications in England and Wales have in the past year, increased at a rate much below the average, (being about one-third), the number of passengers has increased at a rate nearly amounting to double the annual average, and the receipts derived from them at nearly three times the ordi nary rate of increase. The number of passengers in the last year has exceeded the number which would have been conveyed by railways, if they had only increased at the ordinary rate, by 5.502,602; and the receipts from them in the same manner by £687,138. This increase is in a great measure to be attributed to the vast facilities for travelling afforded to the public by means of excursion trains, which in 1850 had received a great impulse, but was developed in an extraordinary degree in the past year, during the exhibition. The mean length of railway open for traffic in Scotland during the year, has increased 6 2 per cent, while the number of passengers has only in. creased from 8.844.191 to 9.286,313, or 4 9 per cent, and the receipts from them from £600, 682 to £622,549, or 3.7 per cent. The mean length of railway open for traffic in Ireland during the year, has increased 12% per cent, while the number of passengers conveyed has only increased from 5.495.796 to 5,633,603, or 2.5 per cent; the receipts from them having risen from £339,076 to \$365,603, or 7.8 per cent. In Eugland and Wales the receipts for goods have risen from £5 480,771 to £6 044 183, or 10.3 per cent; in Scotland, from £721.176 to £814.053, or 12.8 per cent; in Ireland from £174.959 to £198.459, or 13.4 per cent. The general results of traffic over all the railways in the united kingdom show that the aggregate number of passengers conveyed in 1850 amounted to 72,854,422; in 1851. to 85.391,095; being an increase of 12 536 673, or 17 2 per cent. The gross receipts from passengers in 1850 amountd to £6.827,761; in 1851. to £7.940,764-showing an increase of £1,114,003, or 16.3 per cent. The gross sum received for the transport of goods amounted, in 1850, to £6.376,907, and in 1851, to £7.056.695-showing an increase of £679,788, or 19 6 per cent. The gross revenue of all the railways, arising from traffic of all descriptions, which in 1850 amounted to £13,204,668, amounted, in 1851, to £14,997,459, or very nearly £15,000,000—showing n increase of £1,792,791, or 13.5 per cent.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TURDAY, August 3—6 P. M.
Ashes—Fayored factors, 60 bbls. having realized \$4 75
for pots, and \$5 50 a \$5 56½ for pearls.

Bernstering.—Flour continued depressed, sales having
been made of 10,700 bbls. sour Canadian, at \$4 50; superfine do., at \$3 87½; mixed to fair Western and ordinary
to straight State, at \$3 93½ a \$4 60½; choice State, favorite Ohio, and fancy *Western, at \$4 00½ a \$4 18½;
with common to good Southern at \$4 31½ a \$4 56½.

Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. 4 300 bushels ordinary white Genesses wheat found buyers at \$1 63; 4,000
prime mixed Canadian, at private contract; 3,600 new red
Carolina, at 90c; and 25,000 bushels corn. at 62c. a64½c.
for unmerchantable; and 64½c, a 65½c, for mixed Western—the former quotations. Domestic oats seemed in
request at 44c. a 46c, per bushel.

Cotton.—There has been a good demand to day for the
home trade, and the sales amount to 2,000 bales, at full
prices.

Cotton.—We only heard of 200 bags Rio having been
taken, at 9½ a 9½ c per 1b. Market firm.

Figu.—Nothing of moment was done in cod or mackcrel. \$60 boxes scaled herring realized 50c, cash.

Figure.—There were 3,090 bushels African peanuts procured, at 95c, a \$1, according to quality.

Figure.—There were 3,090 bushels African peanuts procured, at 95c, a \$1, according to quality.

Figure.—There were 3,090 bushels African peanuts procured, and measurement goods at 20s. There was no
change to notice in rates for Havre. There was a fair
demand for California, at previous rates.

Ham.—About 45 bales American undressed found
purchasers at \$117,50 a \$120—usual credit.

Iron.—Scotch pig was firm but inanimate, at \$20 50 a
\$21; 6 months.

Laths.—Eastern were actively inquired for at \$1 62½,
cash, per M.

LATHS .- Eastern were actively inquired for at \$1 62 %,

S21; 0 months.

Laths.—Eastern were actively inquired for at \$1.62 ½, cash, per M.

Ling.—Seemed dearer; 4.000 bbis, having been disposed of at 95 a \$1 for common Rockland, and \$1 15 a \$1.20 for Lump.—closing at the outside prices.

Naval Storass.—The only sales reported to day, were of 159 bbis, spirits turpentine, in lots, at 37½ a 35 cts. cash; and 45 bbis, common rosin, at \$1.40.

Olls.—The day's business embraced a cargo of crude sperm on private terms. The market price was \$1.25 per gallon; 4.000 gallons linseed, at 42c. per gallon, cash; and 200 baskets olive, at \$3 cach, four months.

Pacvisions remained active and firm, the day's transactions reaching 900 bbis. Prime and mess pork, at \$17½ and \$20; 200 pkgs, dry saited shoulders and hams, at 8½ a 9 and 10½c; 200 bbis, prime lard, at 11½ a 11½0, per 1b; and 400 lbs. old prime, with new mess beef, at \$7½ a \$9 and \$15½ a \$13½.

Ricz.—Within the last three days, 300 tierces prime have been sold at \$4 25 a \$4 37½ per 100 lbs.

Solve.—There have been 100 boxes Castile purchased, at 9 a 9½c, per lb., 4 months.

Seriors.—Nuscovado was in brisk request, and 900 hids were sold, at 4½ and 21½c, cash, with 40 hids, drudge do, at 22. time, &c.

Suras.—Muscovado was in brisk request, and 900 hids were sold, at 4½ a 5c. per 1b, usual credit. The stock on band last evening amounted to 50,050 hids., 22.406 boxes, 18,017 bags Mamilia, and 9,550 do, Brazil.

Tallow.—But \$6,00 lbs. prime changed hands, at 8½ a \$10 c. per lb., cash.

Exercite or vaccuse.

By Kar Ratingan.—224 pkgs, butter, and \$30 sides teather.

New Haven Ratingan.—42 pkgs, butter, and \$30 sides teather.

leather.

New Haven Railnoad,—42 pkgs, butter, and 55 do. deese.